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"Voice from Far Away"

Article of P. De Groot, Chairman of C.C. of Communist Party of the Netherlands Written In Connection with Publication in the Netherlands of Report Made by Comrade KIM IL SUNG at Conference of Workers' Party of Korea

In connection with the publication in the Netherlands of the report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, P. De Groot, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, contributed an article introducing this document to **De Waarheid**, the organ of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, in five instalments from December 23, 1966, to January 20, 1967, under the headline "Voice from Far Away."

Follows the gist of the article (ordinal numbers are editor's):

Saying that what is needed in the world today is a new appraisal of theoretical and practical problems and, still more important, new joint action, the author emphasized that under the present situation the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held from October 5, 1966, is of great significance. He wrote:

Korea is far away from us, at the other end of the globe. But, the Workers' Party of Korea is an important Party and its voice carries weight in discussions. A Party can be considered a serious Party only when it proved its militancy and activeness in its own country.

Solution of international theoretical and political problems by means of calculation has long been bureaucratic and revisionist methods, which, therefore, must be resolutely rejected.

Pointing out that the Workers' Party of Korea is a serious and militant Party and a big Party, the author underscored the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea is guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

"It was he who formulated brilliant ideas at the Party Conference, which we are going to introduce to our readers," the author wrote.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il Sung has been guiding the communist movement in Korea from the 1930's, the author wrote that the Korean Communists under his leadership waged an armed struggle against the Japanese occupationists for 15 years and took an active part in the Second World War against fascism. The author went on:

After the surrender of Japan this country was divided like Germany and like Viet Nam. In the North were Soviet troops and in the South Americans. The Soviet troops withdrew, but the Americans remained.

We also remember the Korean war between 1950 and 1953, when the United States attempted to subjugate the whole of Korea to itself. The United States sustained a defeat thanks to the heroic struggle of the Korean people and the Korean People's Army guided by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Saying that our country has turned into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the author wrote: Thus, the Workers' Party of Korea is vitally linked with the people with close bonds and has become the leading, ruling Party in an important socialist country.

Recalling the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the author said that the Party of Korea has far greater experiences of struggle than the Party of this or that socialist country.

What new things did the Workers' Party of Korea tell us through the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung?

What should be mentioned before dwelling on a series of problems on which this Party expressed its views worthy of full attention is that all this is run through with the spirit of being conscious of its independence in the attitude toward the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China. At the same time, it is directed for unity against all attempts to create a split in the world communist movement.

In appraising the situation of other countries and other Parties, Comrade Kim Il Sung takes a very serious attitude and calls upon others to have comradely sincerity.

Particularly, he did not stint criticism on this or that Party, but the criticism is not directed against those Parties themselves, much less the countries those Parties are guiding but directed mercilessly against manifestations of "modern revisionism" and "dogmatism" in those Parties, the author wrote, and continued:

Is the Workers' Party of Korea a "neutral" Party as the Communist Party of the Netherlands was called so at times?

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung has such great significance in that method alone by which he condemned the "lackeys of big powers" who called the independence of Marxist-Leninist Parties a neutral stand or "straddling two chairs."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We will always sit on our steady Marxist-Leninist chair." "Those who accuse us, who are sitting on our steady chair, of straddling two chairs, are in doubt sitting themselves on a chair crooked to the left or to the right."

Comrade Kim Il Sung called with emphasis for attaching the greatest significance to the independence and belief in the capacity of the Marxist-Leninist Parties in our times.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il Sung mercilessly beat the great power chauvinists, the author wrote that he mercilessly lashed at the spineless lackeys and factionalists who have nothing to do with their own working class, and who, under the influence of chauvinism, praise this or that Party to the skies and recognize its authority more than their own Party, considering it the "leading Party" or fawn upon it, mildly speaking, to inflate their own significance.

The author continued:

Proceeding from such principled and independent point of view, Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party Conference held in Pyongyang analyzed the present international situation and formulated views, for instance, on assistance to Viet Nam, the menace of West Germany in Europe, the menace of Japan in Asia, neo-colonialism in underdeveloped countries and the danger of a new war.

His view on the unification of Korea is of great significance.

We will draw a conclusion from this rich stock of ideas which arrived us from far away yet has such close relations also with those problems in which we are engaged.

The Communist Party of the Netherlands will shortly publish in the Netherlands the text of the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This article and the articles which will be published later will be helpful in reading and studying the report.

1

The view of the Workers' Party of Korea on the present world situation and communist policy questions elucidated in the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung in October 1966 is of very great significance.

The significance of this view lies in the fact that an important socialist country holding an international post examines questions independently for the first time, not tritely repeating the view of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic or that of the Soviet Government.

What did Comrade Kim Il Sung say on the present international situation?

He said definitely that to defend universal peace a continued struggle should be waged against U.S. imperialism and its allies. To this end, a more active action is necessary against Japanese militarism and West German militarism that are sources of war in Asia and Europe.

Considering the geographical position of Korea, it is understandable that Comrade Kim Il Sung directs attention mainly to Japan, at the same time, we should highly appreciate the clear exposition of the danger in Germany by the representative of an Asian Communist Party, who said: **"Our Party and people are opposed to the revival of West German militarism and its revanchist ambition, and strongly denounce the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who are actively encouraging it."**

In this connection he refers to the line taken a few years ago for "relaxing" the European situation.

He said: **"The socialist countries should be duly vigilant over the fact that the U.S. imperialists, while refraining as far as possible from worsening their relations with big countries, direct the spearhead of their aggression mainly on Viet Nam and intend to swallow up such divided or small countries as Korea, Cuba and East Germany one by one. Attention should be directed at the same time to the possibility of the U.S. imperialists manoeuvring to ease the European situation or keep it in a stalemate temporarily in order to concentrate their efforts on aggression in Asia."**

These, one may say, are typical words in the point that such socialist country as Korea totally disbelieves the plan to ease the German situation under the flag "European security," regarding it as a danger to its own security and the universal security.

Comarred Kim Il Sung formulated this in the following words:

"The easing of tension on one front would by no means contribute to improving the general international climate, but, on the contrary, provide conditions for the imperialists to intensify aggression on the other front. It, therefore, constitutes a greater threat to world peace and security."

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are now pursuing a "smiling diplomacy" in their relations with the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, the author said that no aggressive power like to fight on two fronts at a time, neither in hot war nor in cold war.

He continued:

It is the affair of the European socialist countries themselves what diplomatic steps they are going to take at the present stage.

The Communist Parties of these countries assume the responsibility for this before their peoples. But the case is different with us.

Our country is now experienc-

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Congratulations to Comrade KIM IL SUNG

From Abroad on His Reassumption of Office as Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet

Telegrams of greetings are coming from various countries in succession to Comrade Kim Il Sung in connection with his reassumption of office as Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram of greetings from Son Sann, First Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Head of State of the D.P.R.K. and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received telegrams of greetings from:

✦ **Agostinho Neto**, President of the Steering Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, in the name of the Committee;

✦ **Wetai Bala**, Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Congo (B) Association for Friendship among Nations, on behalf of the Committee.

Armed Group Exchanges Fire with Puppet Police Unit in Heart of Seoul

Armed group finishes off puppet police station chief and others and destroys four military vehicles with handgrenades 500 metres away from "Chungwadai," lair of traitor Pak Jung Hi

According to press reports from Seoul, an armed group consisting of many personnel made its appearance in the heart of Seoul and fought a fierce battle with the puppet police unit from the night of January 21 till the early morning of January 22.

This armed group marched into the centre of the city from outside the Jahamoon Gate in Sekumjung on the outskirts of the city at around ten in the night of January 21. When they came near the back gate of the Kyungbok middle school in Chungwoon *dong*, villainous policemen of the puppet police-box there blocked the road. They shouted "We are official personnel!" and marched into the city.

The armed group marched up to 500 metres away from "Chungwadai", the lair of traitor Pak Jung Hi, and exchanged fierce fire with the puppet police unit and special service unit detailed there posthaste by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The fierce battle lasted for several hours till the early morning of January 22. The armed

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(Continued from Page 1)

ing the direct consequences of the open Nazis movement, together with the aggressive trends of growing German militarism and "old" political Parties.

The working-class movement in the European capitalist countries should never be obsessed by pacifist illusion as to "European security" and as far as "European security" is concerned, one must not sit idle with folded arms when the Asian communists are being victimized and the imperialists are playing the knave wantonly in Asia.

The Asian communists are our allies and they are surely needed for peace and for defence of European peace as well.

If we disagree with them in some questions, we should necessarily have a comradely discussion with them.

But, to sever ties with them is tantamount to inflicting wounds on ourselves.

2

This time we draw the attention of our readers to the view of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Viet Nam situation.

Analysing the world situation in general, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the U.S. imperialists evade conflicts with big socialist countries. While seeking relaxation in Europe, the U.S. imperialists are on the other hand reinforcing their atomic armament and perpetrating aggression on small socialist countries in Asia, above all, on Viet Nam.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sternly rejected the attempt of the United States to make North Viet Nam come out to the "talks."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists' "peace negotiation" scheme is seconded by the imperialist reactionary forces, Tito and so forth, the author stressed that as for the communists Comrade Kim Il Sung opposes all polemics over the "solution" of the Viet Nam question at the present juncture when the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has become an object of United States aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the Workers' Party of Viet Nam that is master of the Viet Nam question. No one has the last say except the Workers' Party of Viet Nam on this question. As far as the Viet Nam question is concerned, the fraternal Parties should at all times follow the policy of the Workers' Party of Viet Nam and support its stand."

Then noting that today's situation is different from the past when the Soviet Union was making revolution all alone, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Today there exists the powerful socialist camp, and there is no reason why the Vietnamese people should not receive aid from the fraternal socialist countries in the harsh war against the common enemy."

"Now is not the time for the socialist countries to stand by idly, only extending political support to the people of Viet Nam. They should take more positive actions to aid the Vietnamese people. In the light of the situation where the U.S. imperialists are extending aggression to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by bringing in troops of their subordinate countries and puppets, every socialist country must dispatch volunteers to Viet Nam to defend the southeastern outpost of the socialist camp and preserve peace in Asia and the world...

"No one is allowed to object the socialist countries dispatching volunteers to Viet Nam."

Saying that the U.S. imperialists will not stop the war before they suffer a complete defeat in Viet Nam, the author pointed out that universal peace depends, in fact, on the Viet Nam war.

He went on:

If the United States succeed in breaking through status quo there, even though in the form of armed "peace," there would be nothing surprising in West Germany following this example in Europe sooner or later.

The demonstrations and protest movement against the United States war in Viet Nam are growing and strengthening on a world-wide scale.

Now when the Viet Nam question still remains tense, the masses feel by instinct that the danger is approaching them.

We agree to the view of Comrade Kim Il Sung when he said: **"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people regard U.S. imperialist aggression against Viet Nam as one against themselves and regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own."**

The aggression of the United States on Viet Nam should be so ended that no one may dare attempt to harass peace by the force of arms anywhere on the globe or "reexamine" borderlines.

The demonstrations and protest movement are useful, but their effect is limited.

More active steps are needed today.

As to the Netherlands, it should, first of all, put an end to all support to the Ky (former prime minister of the South Viet Nam puppet "government") regime.

It is out of question for the Netherlands to dispatch volunteers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also confines this question to the socialist countries, because these countries have more sufficient possibilities.

3

Referring to the principled stand and ways of our Party for the unification of the fatherland as indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the author wrote:

As everyone knows, Korea is a single nation and this country is artificially divided into two parts. In the North there exists the socialist People's Republic and the South is still occupied by the U.S. troops who are maintaining fascist dictatorship through puppets.

The Korean Party is taking initiative proceeding from the desire for national unification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **"The unification of the fatherland is the supreme national task of our people."**

There may be various ways and means for accomplishing national unification. But, **"Whatever its concrete ways and means may be, the fatherland must in any case be unified independently by the Korean people themselves."**

The Korean people should naturally rely on their own efforts. It is no more than a mistake to think here that unification can be realised by the United Nations or by foreign powers.

The U.S. occupationists are propagandizing among the South Korean people that if the country is unified the southern half would be communised. They are trying to maintain their occupation of the southern half of Korea under such pretext.

Refuting this, Comrade Kim Il Sung remarked that the question of unification can not be solved excluding the communists of Korea. Now, he said, the communists have become the solid guiding force in the northern half of the country and all the people in the northern half have accepted the ideas of communism and are embodying them in practice.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **"What social system should be established in our country after the unification of the fatherland is a question to be decided in conformity with the collective will of the entire Korean people"** and he pointed out that **"If the unification of the fatherland is accomplished we shall pool the wisdom and energies of the entire people in North and South Korea and develop the resources in both parts in a co-ordinated way to build a new prosperous Korea, a fine land for the people to live in. When unified, Korea will become a big nation with a population of 40 million, a wealthy and powerful nation which would not need to envy any other country."** This is the prospect spread by the Korean communists before their nation as the aim of unification.

In putting into practice such policy, the revolutionary Party in the southern half should play its independent role. What is most important is to build up a Marxist-Leninist Party in the southern half. The Party should become "a militant, dynamic Marxist-Leninist Party" which plays a leading role in the mass movement and have its only and independent leadership which is **"capable of making an accurate judgement of the situation and skillfully leading the movement on the strategic and tactical questions of Marxism-Leninism in any complicated circumstances."**

The U.S. imperialist occupationists and their fascist stooges are persecuting the communists most cruelly.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung said, if the Party organizes valorous massive actions and unites all the people of South Korea opposed to the imperialism in the national united front, it will be able to hew its path, however great the difficulties and trials may be.

This is the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea on national unification. The second characteristics of its stand is that the proposals for the unification of the nation are coming from the communists and the success of the unification is said to be largely dependent on the active struggle waged under the leadership of the independent Marxist-Leninist Party of South Korea against the fascist dictatorship in South Korea. There are on earth no two countries which have the same objective situation and whose struggles for socialism are in the same stage of development. Therefore, if one is to avoid dogmatism, difference is indispensable and inevitable in the direct aims, tactics and methods of struggle and the forms of organization. Anyhow, things are clear when one sees, for example, the difference between Korea and Germany.

In fact, the communists form the leading force on the road of achieving national unification, their activity relying on the broad patriotic forces. Their unification stimulates the overwhelming majority of the South Korean people to attain national independence. It is driving into isolation the fascist reactionary circles who are leading the destiny of their country to the mercy of the U.S. imperialists.

Saying that in Korea full stress is laid on the independent tasks of the revolutionary Party of South Korea in struggling against the U.S. occupationists and the fascists, the author wrote:

The independent role of a working-class Party in the class struggle for national freedom and independence is a most fundamental question of Leninism.

One who divorces himself from this fundamental question or is faithful to it not in deeds but only in words, falls into revisionism.

This indicates that the ideological struggle within the international communist movement is of great significance.

The struggle also exerts a direct and practical influence mainly upon the development in Europe. We call for actively struggling for peace by isolating and wiping out the aggressive forces which are trying to enkindle the flames of a new war.

Here the communists in Europe and Asia are necessary to each other as the right hand is to the left hand.

4

Since the position put forth by the Workers' Party of Korea at its October Party Conference was widely known to the world, various comments on this position have already come out.

The Japan Communist Party published in Japanese the text of the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung and expressed the same ideas in its statement.

But, as a matter of fact, there were not comments alone.

Noteworthy is it that in our country such paper as **Rhandelsblad**, which has keen sensibility to everything that may become a danger to the interests of colonialism, referred in detail to the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Recalling that the paper, however, only attempted to adulterate the report, the author continued:

This very fact shows that **Rhandelsblad** expressed apprehensions about the symptoms of the restoration of Marxism-Leninism, though they came from Korea at the other end of the world.

Every reader who has a knowledge of the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung will convincingly realize that **Rhandelsblad** has altogether distorted the fact.

Take several problems dealt with in the report.

The Workers' Party of Korea, orienting its policy, consistently put emphasis on relying on its own efforts and opposing outside interference.

It stressed that all the problems of the struggle should be solved independently to the practical conditions of its own country, particularly, in an independent way on its own strength and with its own successes.

In the domain of international activities, the Party is also adhering to an independent stand based on its own conviction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Communists must learn to hold fast to their conviction under any circumstances."**

He who wants to be a communist cannot follow others blindly and cannot repeat, like a parrot, what others say.

Each Party should work out its own guiding theory and translate it into practice, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of its own country.

The guiding theory of each Party has significance only within the bounds of its own country.

It is impossible to lead the struggle for socialism in its own country with the guiding theory of other Party.

Those who act so will gain nothing, after all.

The sole result to be gained is only to undermine the movement in their own country and separate the movement into "wings" in theory and in definite views on the international problems or in the views on the Party of other country.

On the basis of this and other thinking, the Workers' Party of Korea resolutely repudiates all forms of interference by other Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sharply criticized the continuation in recent years of the practice of violating the norms recognized in words, that is, the norms of equality governing the relations between the Communist Parties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that this is the cause of the existing difference of views.

Such act of interference has been perpetrated by those Parties which attempt to subordinate the international communist movement to their own aim by means of pressure and interference, saying that theirs is the "leading Party" or the "centre of the world," obsessed by "great-power chauvinism."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The present situation in the international communist movement dictates us to maintain the principle of independency and autonomy more firmly."**

In this connection, he criticizes with particular sharpness the "servility" of those who follow the Parties of the big socialist countries, fawn upon the leaders of these countries, become a tool of other Party and create factionalism within their own Party, doubt their own capacity and make the Party members waver and lose faith in their own Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that such servility must be rooted out.

Factionalism cannot be allowed no matter in what form it may appear.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"We can and will never dance to the tune of others."**

Refuting the views that any one side must be chosen in the international controversy in order to restore unity, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that on the contrary, the struggle for restoring international unity demands each Party to strengthen its independency and eradicate all forms of interference and all forms of control in the international communist moveinent by any Party or any centre which imposes law upon all other Parties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **"If no one echoes and follows great-power chauvinism, no matter who may flourish it, it will become impotent."**

The validity of this view is only too clear.

In order to defend the unity of one's Party, he must not allow any Party interfering in other Party.

This, at the same time, is the basis for restoring the unity of the international communist movement.

Though such non-interference is codified through the statement adopted at the meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in 1960, the Parties of big socialist countries have violated it in practice in various camouflaged forms.

Rebuffing the attempts to separate the Communist Party of the Netherlands into this or that side, the author noted that as long as such act continue and the Party of this or that country does not sever unconditionally and openly all forms of relations with servants, cat's-paws and careerists who act as their "mouthpiece" or "defender," in the Communist Party of the Netherlands, it is impossible and harmful to keep even formal contact with them.

The author stressed that such stand should be firmly upheld for the struggle to restore the unity of the international communist movement.

The author wrote:

The position taken by the Korean communists is an irresistible, inspiring and excellent oympton of restoration and shows the course of the remarkable maturity of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung did not call any one by name nor did he call any Party by name in his report.

In fact, the point is not in any Party or in any individual person but in the ideas, tendencies, mistakes and errors—visible or invisible—existing within all the communist movements.

Not calling by "name," Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed his belief that the present stage, no matter where they may come from and no matter how they may be preconceived by the ideas of factionalism at present, will be rectified.

We share the confidence of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the future, expressed in his words that though the international communist movement is now experiencing harsh trials, these are only temporary obstacle to the development of this movement.

Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

The Commander Is Also a Son of the People

Oh Baek Ryong

It was one early spring day in 1933.

Yet, the cold of winter was still felt and the Duman River was still icebound.

We guerrillas personally commanded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, while on our march, stopped to take a brief rest in front of a farmer's hut near Liangshuichuan-tzu on the bank of the Duman River.

To have a rest in the courtyard of the hut we knocked at the door again and again, but nobody showed up at all although there were sure signs of life inside the hut just a while ago.

It was cold outside, but none of us attempted to go inside the hut.

We placed our belongings near the entrance and decided to take a rest in the courtyard. It was hard to take a rest outside in the biting cold as we were all wet with perspiration after the march.

We felt all the more keenly an urge to take our wounded comrade inside the hut. But we remembered the earnest instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung who taught us: "You should become a genuine army serving the people."

Comrade Kim Il Sung took off his overcoat and personally put it over the wounded. Then he said to us:

"In the cold weather it's better to take physical exercise than sitting about doing nothing..." He himself took up an ax and went into the centre of the courtyard to chop firewood.

Thus all of us guerrillas followed, some clearing off the snow around the hut and sweeping the courtyard, some others fetching water from the well after crushing ice, while still others set out to bring firewood for building a fire and cooking food.

Later we learned why the host of the farmer's hut had kept himself inside the hut in fear of us. He, who had never before met or seen the anti-Japanese guerrillas, took us for the Japanese imperialist army or police when we entered the courtyard.

"The Commander is also a son of the people"

Water-colour by Hwang Gum Ok

But an unexpected scene caught the eyes of the family, the husband and wife, who were peeping through the hole of the papered door.

To their great surprise, the guerrillas, though it was severely cold, were all clearing off the snow in the courtyard or taking a rest warming themselves at a fire they built with the firewood collected from the mountain. There was a pile of straw in a corner of the courtyard, but they did not use it for their seats.

What struck them most, however, was the warm comradeship between the armymen. The family saw a man taking off his overcoat to put it over the wounded and taking tender care of him lying in the courtyard.

"From all appearances they do not seem to be the scandalous Japanese army!..." "I wonder who they are... Never seen before an army like that... Sure, they're not Japanese troops!..." "What shall we do?..." The husband and wife were undecided as to what to do for a while.

It was at this moment that their baby woke up and began crying... Now the husband flung open the door and came outside.

Presently, having learned who we were, he was quite at a loss what to do as if he had committed a gross error. He opened his heart frankly to us.

Then he told his wife to boil water and cordially led us into the room. He unsparingly offered us several *mal* of maize out of his scanty provisions and the dried leaves of cabbage he had kept hanging from the eaves. We declined the kind offer with thanks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, calling the old man "Grandad," offered him a cigarette.

Then he asked him in detail how the family was getting along, why the family, which appeared to have long been following the plough, did not raise any chicken, why the children were all without fur caps in the cold season. The old man said with a deep sigh that poverty was "his fate."

The Marshal, like a member of the family, expressed concern about the old man's life and privations. And he explained in detail that it was not because of "fate" but inhumane twofold and threefold exploitation and plunder by Japanese imperialism, Manchurian warlords and feudal landlords that the Korean and Chinese peoples, as the case with the old man, were in the grip of abject poverty and that to put up a struggle against Japanese imperialism was the only way for the two peoples to lead a good life. The old man was deeply moved by the convincing words of Comrade Kim Il Sung who had opened his eyes by way of example to the cause of the privations of the poor like himself. With tears in his eyes, the old man even expressed his desire to follow the guerrillas.

Leaving the hut after a rest, Comrade Kim Il Sung offered the old man some money, saying: "It seems that Grandma's tattered clothes keep her indoors. Here is a small amount of money. Please take it. I hope you will buy some fowls and breed them so that you can feed chicken to the children..."

When he learned that the man who had treated his family with such kindness was General Kim Il Sung who was held in respect by us like a real father, the old man held the General by the sleeve and said with tears in his eyes:

"Such a great man personally chops firewood... Does the Commander do the work of that kind?..."

He with a smile said to the old man:

"The Commander is also a son of the people. There is no reason why I shouldn't do things that other people do. One lives real joy in life and has a good appetite when one works..."

The old man grasped his hands and said agonizingly:

"It's cold today as you see. I hope you all spend this night at my home. It's my wish to be with you even one night... Really I didn't know there was an army like yours in the world... You've given me fresh strength."

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Replies to Foreign Leaders

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent telegrams to leaders of various countries and revolutionary organisations of Africa and Latin America in reply to their telegrams congratulating him on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun** sent reply telegram to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** sent reply telegrams to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; **Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif**, President of the Republic of Iraq, and **Son Sann**, First Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** also sent reply telegrams to the United Supreme Command of the National Liberation Front and the Armed Forces of National Liberation of Venezuela; **Cesar Montes**, Supreme Commander of the Guatemalan Rebel Armed Forces; **Carlos Parilla**, Permanent Representative of the Puerto Rican Movement for Independence in Havana; Major **Soumbou Enwardo Marcel**, Permanent Representative of the National Liberation Council of the Congo (L) to Cuba; **the Zimbabwe African National Union; the Zimbabwe African People's Union; the Pan-African Congress; Duma Nokwe**, General Secretary of the African National Congress of South Africa; **the Central Committee of the National Federation for Complete Independence of Angola; Dangbeguelo Mobandimezo**, Representative of the People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea in the United Arab Republic; **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; **the Mozambique Liberation Front; and Sam Nuzoma**, President of the South West African People's Organisation.

In the replies, Comrade **Kim Il Sung** expressed thanks for the greetings sent on his reappointment as Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the belief that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of our country and these countries would strengthen and develop through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

Reply telegrams were also sent by Premier **Kim Il Sung** to the **Morioka Branch of the Japan-Korea Association; Shapik Arshidat**, General Secretary of the Arab Lawyers' Association; and **Dialo Gamara**, General Treasurer of the Pan-African Women's Congress.

Comrade **Choi Yong Kun** sent telegrams to leaders of various countries in reply to their telegrams congratulating him on his re-election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

✦ Comrade **Choi Yong Kun** sent reply telegrams to **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; **Z. Sanbu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; **Edvard Ochab**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; **Haxhi Lleshi**, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic; **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation; and **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia.

In the replies, Comrade **Choi Yong Kun** expressed thanks for the greetings sent on his re-election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Greeting the New Year 1968, Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet exchanged telegrams of greetings with the following state leaders:

✦ **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ **Amin Mohammed Farid** Didi the First of the Sultanate of Maldive Islands.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from Lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the founding of the SVNNFL.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent on January 13 a telegram to **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, greeting his 50th birthday.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet received a telegram dated January 10 from **Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the independence day of Sudan.

(Continued from Page 1)

group finished off the puppet Jongro police station chief who was pouncing upon them madly, commanding the police combat unit, and killed or wounded scores of puppet policemen and stooges. It also destroyed with handgrenades four military vehicles mobilized there.

Frightened by this, the U.S. Imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique held "emergency meeting" of the puppet troops' bosses several times from the early morning of January 22, while running wild, issuing an "emergency mobilization order," calling in the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, two puppet army divisions and one battle police force, 20 thousands strong, for the so-called "search operation" and flying helicopters in the sky above Seoul for "air search."

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique extended the "search" to the whole north in the night and four in the morning to seven in the afternoon to six in the morning and are banning the traffic of people, combing the whole city and rounding up guiltless inhabitants at random.

Stricken with fear, traitor Pak Jung Hi hurriedly threw two-fold, three-fold guard around his den by mobilising a large number of armed personnel.

The heroic struggle of the South Korean people for overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi clique, traitors to the nation, who sold off the country and the nation to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, is gaining further momentum with each passing day.

Historic Political Programme of D.P.R.K. Govt. Announced by Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is Textbook for All People

Struggling for Prosperity of Country and Happiness of People

Indian Press

Indian paper **Evening View** on January 7 stressed that "The new Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and international working-class movement and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is historic and inspiring theses which deserve profound study by the politicians of the whole world," according to a report from New Delhi.

The paper respectfully carried on its front page a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the full text of the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity" announced by him.

The paper allotted a whole page to a commentary on the Political Programme under the headline, "The historic Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a textbook for the politicians of the whole world."

The commentary said that the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is a historic document and an inspiring textbook for the world politicians serving the cause of the people, needless to say that this textbook should be applied to the present situation of India.

Noting that the Korean people are boundlessly happy for they have as their Leader such a great man as Marshal Kim Il Sung, the commentary stressed that the Korean people extend greatest thanks and respect to Marshal Kim Il Sung who has led the country to happiness and prosperity.

Korea has become one of the most developed countries in the world from a backward country in less than 20 years.

Today the whole world is looking up to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a brilliant model of socialist construction. The existence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a pride of Asia and an example to follow.

The new Political Programme of the Government of the Republic reflects the inexhaustible passion and ardour of Marshal Kim Il Sung for the happiness of the people and the promotion of world peace and the cause of justice. The secret to the immortal exploits made in Korea lies in that the entire Koreans are following this passion of their Leader. The entire Indian people should well learn from this spirit.

The careful study of the Political Programme will give great inspiration to the world people, the Indian people in particular.

Stressing the correctness of the idea of *Juche* of our Party, the commentary said that one should not follow others blindly but approach others' things critically and solve all problems arising in revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions of his country and with his own wisdom and strength.

Underlining the correctness of the new revolutionary line of stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel put forth by our Party, the commentary pointed out: This is truth and lofty ideas. This Political Programme set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung entirely accords with the interests of all the countries of the world, including India.

Recalling the emphasis of Marshal Kim Il Sung that the unification of the country should be achieved without fail in our generation for handing down a unified fatherland to the coming generations, it continued:

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair that must be solved by the Korean people with their own efforts, without any interference from outside. "Unification" dependent on outside forces is a treacherous one. The stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, disbanding the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and unifying the country by the hands of the Korean people themselves is entirely just and it is commanding deserving support of the justice-loving peoples of all countries.

And entirely just is the struggle of the Government of the Republic for defending the interests and national rights of all the Korean compatriots abroad, including the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan.

Denouncing the policies of war and aggression frantically pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Korea, Viet Nam and other regions and the imperialists' predatory policy of foreign trade, the commentary emphasized that totally rightless is the policy of foreign trade of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea helping in the prosperity of the newly-born independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The commentary stressed in conclusion:

The Political Programme announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung is a historic and inspiring textbook and theses which all the people struggling for the prosperity of the country and happiness of the people should study profoundly.

Referring to the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, "**The Government of the Republic will see to it that the functionaries of the state and economic organs eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint in order to enhance the functions and role of the people's power and actively organize and mobilize the broad masses of people for the revolution and construction,**" the commentary continued: The functionaries of state organs should be humble and simple, and go deep among the masses to hold consultations with them, always remembering that they are servants who work for the interests of the people.

Labour is the sacred duty and the most glorious task. The people freed from exploitation and oppression should display creative enthusiasm and devotion in their work for the happiness of the people.

It is the lofty and glorious task to fight for peace, democracy and national independence and for a victory of the common cause.

Workers' Party of Korea, will wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class." "The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation."

The paper quoted in conclusion the words of Premier Kim Il Sung that "From the first days of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have consistently affirmed that we would promote friendly relations with all countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the liberty and independence of our people and desire to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing, and we will, in the future too, continue to hold fast to this principle in the field of foreign policy."

Embodiment of Great Idea of Juche

Ceylonese Press

The January 9 issue of the Ceylonese paper **Sun** carried digest of the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "Let us embody more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields of state activity," announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. The paper also carried respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Reporting about the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, the paper wrote that the meeting hall, on the front wall of which was respectfully hung a big portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, was packed with the deputies and observers from all parts of the country.

At the session Premier Kim Il Sung was reappointed as Premier of the Cabinet and a new Cabinet headed by him formed, it said, and wrote that Premier Kim Il Sung announced a historic Political Programme of the Government at the session. The speech of Premier Kim Il Sung announcing the Political Programme of the Government was interrupted time and again by the thunderous applause of the attendants, the paper emphasized.

In introducing the historic Government Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* and revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence of the Workers' Party of Korea, the paper laid particular emphasis on the following passages: "**The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations for an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capabilities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of Juche in all fields.**"

"**The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the**

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok — Great Mother of Korea, Fighter for Women's Emancipation

REVOLUTIONARY LIFE AND ACTIVITIES OF MRS. KANG BAN SOK ARE INTRODUCED BY PAKISTAN PAPER

The December 27 issue of the Pakistan paper **Daily News** carried an article introducing the revolutionary life and activities of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, according to a report from Rawalpindi. The article was printed together with a portrait of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok.

Educated by her father, patriotic fighter, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok cultivated the patriotic ideas in her heart from her childhood and she was awakened politically to reliably and actively help the revolutionary struggle of her husband, the paper wrote, and continued:

When the Japanese imperialist scoundrels arrested her husband and other members of the Korean National Association, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who was burning with hatred for the enemy fought against the Japanese imperialist police who came to search her house.

In 1926 her husband died at the age of 32 owing to the serious torture in the prison and frostbite. But Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was not discouraged but firmly determined to carry forward the unaccomplished revolutionary work of her husband.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok had exerted all efforts to rear her sons into staunch revolutionaries with an indomitable will, carrying forward the will of her husband. She brought up Premier Kim Il Sung into a fine revolutionary and put him on the road of revolution and led Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, her brother-in-law, together with her two other sons, to take the road of the revolutionary struggle.

She helped the revolutionary activities of Premier Kim Il Sung in every way when Comrade Premier was working as Secretary of the Kitung District Committee of the Communist Youth League and preparing for the formation of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok not only wholeheartedly aided the revolutionary activities of her husband and Premier Kim Il Sung but directly took part in the revolutionary activities.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok joined the Women's Association in Fusung and worked as Chairman of the Women's Association from 1928, organizing and mobilizing the women to the struggle for their emancipation. She was an outstanding political activist and fighter for the emancipation of women.

Thanks to the active work of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, a great number of women joined the revolutionary organization.

She joined a secret organisation guided by Premier Kim Il Sung and personally carried out the work of the Youth League and Children's Corps, distributed the newspaper **Saenal** and other revolutionary publications and worked as a messanger of the secret documents of the organisation.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok thought always of the Korean revolution and fought for it even when she was confined to her bed by sickness.

She died at the age of 41 in 1932 not to see the independence of Korea, the paper pointed out, and went on:

She lived her whole life as the faithful wife of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who was a revolutionary, respected mother who gave birth to and brought up Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and an ardent and outstanding fighter for the emancipation of the women.

The restoration of Korea to which Mrs. Kang Ban Sok dedicated her whole life and after which she aspired so earnestly, has come true by Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding and great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and peerless patriot, whom Mrs. Kang Ban Sok gave birth to and brought up.

Pointing out that the glorious revolutionary life, the lofty exploits and patriotic ideas of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok will live forever, the paper stressed that she is the great mother of Korea.

Political Programme Announced by Premier KIM IL SUNG Is Published In Japan

The every-other-day press **Socialist World Review** of the **Japan Press** published a detailed gist of the historic Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government announced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly.

The press published it serially on December 25 and 27.

Congo (B)

The Congolese (B) Radio aired a detailed gist of the historic Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Premier Kim Il Sung.

Military Line of Workers' Party of Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught us in the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held last December: "The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation...

"In order to make our defence capabilities invincible, the People's Army should continue to implement the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army and the people should, on their part, execute the policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country without fail in accordance with the military line of the Party."

The military line of our Party whose main contents are training the whole army into an army of cadres and modernizing it, arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country, is a new, original Marxist-Leninist military line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time and a thoroughly self-defensive, revolutionary military line embodying the idea of *Juche* in the field of national defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence—these are the consistent position and line of our Party."

Self-defence in national defence is a basic principle which runs through the military line of our Party and proceeds from the unshakable revolutionary stand of defending the socialist fatherland and accomplishing the Korean revolution entirely by our own force.

Self-defence in national defence is an objective requirement of the revolutionary development and a principle which the working class holding the power in its hands should hold to if it really wants to be faithful to the national and international duties of the revolution.

The working class of each country is in duty-bound not only to carry out revolution and socialist construction in its country by its own strength but also to defend its socialist fatherland and revolution by its own efforts.

Needless to say, self-reliance does not rule out international support and assistance. International support and assistance is the indispensable requirement of proletarian internationalism and an important guarantee for the victory of revolution in each country.

The decisive factor in the defence of the socialist fatherland, however, is the internal forces of a given country. It, therefore, must be a basic principle to defend one's country by one's own strength.

As historical experience shows, the military support of individual socialist countries can be helpful to other socialist countries but cannot represent the decisive power of those countries receiving the military support.

Only when all the socialist countries adhere to the principle of self-defence in national defence and strengthen their own defence capabilities, can they firmly defend their fatherland by their own strength and can make a substantial contribution to the safeguarding of the security of the socialist countries and the development of the national-liberation movement and the world revolution as a whole. Only then, can they resolutely check and thwart the U.S. imperialists' vicious strategy of swallowing them up one by one, defend reliably the cause of socialism and communism and prevent the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism from running wild recklessly.

The prominent theory and wise line of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the strengthening and development of the revolutionary armed forces and defence buildup under socialism, constitute an outstanding theoretical and practical contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist military theory and the correct solution of all questions of principle on national defence and military buildup under socialism.

The military line of our Party embodying the principle of self-defence in national defence is a direct inheritance and development and brilliant embodiment of the precious tradition of the construction of revolutionary armed forces established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a great revolutionary struggle which ushered in a new era in the development of the national liberation movement and communist movement in our country, invaluable achievements were made and priceless experience was gained in the field of military buildup, too. This invaluable revolutionary tradition constitutes the mother body of the military line of our Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla detachment, the first ever Marxist-Leninist revolutionary army of our country and standing armed force, in the early 1930's, formed such various mass and semi-military organizations as Red Guards, anti-Japanese self-defence corps and shock brigades, set up the guerrilla bases as the strongholds of the guerrilla warfare, and established the firm defence system of the bases with the guerrillas as its core.

It was only thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the anti-Japanese guerrillas could steadily expand and strengthen the revolutionary armed forces tackling everything they needed—weapons, ammunition, provisions and clothings—by themselves over the long period of 15 years under the difficult conditions where they had to rely solely on the support and encouragement of the revolutionary people, and could defeat and win brilliant victories over the ten million-strong army of Japanese imperialism, always taking initiative in their hands and displaying skilful strategy and tactics in tens of thousands of battles.

Following the country's liberation, our Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the People's Army, a revolutionary armed force which directly inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions and strengthened the country's defence potential in every way. This made it possible to defeat the aggressive troops of the U.S. imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the great Fatherland Liberation War and defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland honourably.

The military line of our Party whose main contents are to turn the whole army into an army of cadres and a modern army, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country, is a further development of the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the construction of the revolutionary armed forces established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of the valuable experience gained in the Fatherland Liberation War in conformity with the new conditions of today and the revolutionary tasks confronting us.

This military line could be worked out and put forth only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and gifted military strategist, who has always led our people to victories in the struggle against imperialism and the reactionaries of all hues for more than 40 years and, leading the revolutionary struggle, has accumulated rich experience.

The correctness of this traditional revolutionary military line of our Party has already been tested and confirmed in practice and this line is displaying an increasingly great vitality with every passing day.

Today we are confronted with a task of more thoroughly carrying through the military line of the Party under the acute situation where we stand directly opposed to U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction, and particularly, it is intensifying the machinations of aggression and war from day to day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: "The situation is becoming tenser and the danger of war more and more increasing in our country and the whole of Asia. "The prevailing situation demands us to make the country's defence capabilities steel-strong and be fully prepared for war so as to counter any surprise attack by the enemy."

The most important thing in increasing the country's defence potential is actively to promote the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and a modern army, the basic component of the military line of our Party, and continue to strive to strengthen the People's Army as a revolutionary army each of whose members is, a match for a hundred foes.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, "The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernization constitute an important guarantee for reinforcing our army into invincible armed forces."

The People's Army is a regular, standing army and the core of our revolutionary armed forces.

The turning of the whole army into an army of cadres and a modern army is a basic policy to enhance the fighting capacity of the People's Army as a regular army and increase its might in conformity with its duty mission and task and the requirements of the modern war.

The essence of the policy of training the whole army into cadres lies in the fact that the People's Army ranks politically, ideologically, militarily and technically so that every armyman can fulfil with credit the duty assigned to him and, in case of emergency, everyone from the rank and file up to the generals, can undertake and perform the duties of the next higher rank.

The implementation of this policy makes it possible successfully to undertake and perform the duty of defending the fatherland with the existing military personnel by markedly enhancing the fighting capacity of the People's Army as a whole. This policy also makes it possible to have reserves of military cadres and rapidly expand our armed forces if need be by bringing them up regularly.

When the training of the whole army into a cadre army is combined with its modernization it can display a greater force and the modernization of the whole army can display a really great force when it is backed by the policy of training the army into a cadre army.

The modernization of the whole army makes it possible firmly to arm the People's Army with modern weapons and combat technical equipment in conformity with the requirements of the modern warfare and enables all armymen to skillfully handle up-to-date weapons and possess an adequate knowledge of modern military science and techniques, and apply them in practice.

The thorough implementation of this policy constitutes a sure factor in enabling the People's Army to meet any circumstances and requirements of the modern warfare with full preparations and to overpower and successfully defeat any imperialist aggressor troops armed to the teeth.

Along with the training of the whole army into a cadre army and its modernization, the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country hold a very important place in the military line of our Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The arming of the entire people and fortification of the whole country are a most powerful defence system from the military and strategic point of view, which is capable of thwarting any attack of the enemy. This means carrying through the mass line of our Party and effecting the principle of self-defence in national defence to the fullest extent."

The arming of the entire people is to arm politically, ideologically, militarily and technically the People's Army as well as all the working people including the workers and peasants so as to fend our socialist fatherland against the aggression of the enemy by the strength of our people themselves closely united around the Party.

The masses of the people play a decisive role not only in the production of material wealth but also in the social revolution and war.

Victory, therefore, cannot be expected in war without the active support and participation of the masses of the people. It is a sure guarantee for the defence of the fatherland and the victory of the war actively to organize and mobilize and arm them,

Proud guardsmen who bravely fought and won victory over the U.S. imperialists are now making new innovations in the van of the Red Flag company movement initiated by the Leader. The Korean People's Army, our revolutionary armed forces, is invincible because it has such red fighters each of whom can beat a hundred foes

The fortification of the whole country means the converting of the whole country into an impregnable military fortress by building up strong defences throughout the country.

Only when the arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country are closely combined is it possible to set up a powerful defence system under which our armed people and army can deal heavier blows to the enemy and completely defeat and wipe out the aggressors, more reliably defending the socialist fatherland in reliance on the fortified positions.

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country is the most reasonable and powerful defence system relying on the essential advantages of the socialist system in our country and the solid foundations of an independent national economy.

The arming of the entire people is unthinkable under the capitalist system in which man is oppressed and exploited by man and state power is in the hands of the exploiter classes.

The exploiter classes cannot arm the masses of people and, on the contrary, are afraid of the arming of people. For they know that arms taken up by people become a formidable force opposing and crushing them.

The unshakable political and ideological unity of the masses of people under our socialist system and the united, joint struggle for the just cause are the source of our invincible might and a guarantee for victory.

Hence our Party has always firmly armed the entire people politically and ideologically and steadily strengthened their unity and cohesion, and, on this basis, has boldly set forth and actively pushed ahead with placing the entire people under arms and turning the whole land into a

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Armymen Study Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung

With the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army at hand, the People's Armymen are more firmly preparing themselves politically and ideologically, upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"Our People's Army is a revolutionary army, so the basic condition for increasing its might lies in arming the soldiers politically and ideologically."**

The works and teachings on military problems by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who founded the People's Army and has developed it into an invincible revolutionary force as we see today, are the Marxist-Leninist military theory creatively applied to the actual conditions of our country, the guide-line of all work in the People's Army and the sure guarantee for all victories of the People's Army.

To make their flesh and blood the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his ideas on the military problems in particular, the officers and men of the unit of the People's Army to which Comrade Ku Tae Jo belongs are now systematically studying all his teachings given in different stages and different fields.

Not long ago, the study group led by Comrade Li Ok had a discussion meeting to study the subject "The idea of self-defence reflected in Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings on military problems and its correctness."

In his discussion, soldier Kim Wu Gil said that all the teachings given by the Leader were permeated with the idea of self-defence in national defence. This, he said, is an inevitable demand stemming from the essence of the socialist revolution, a class stand and a revolutionary principle to be maintained by the Communists and a consistent line and a basic position being adhered to by our Party in the field of military affairs.

The whole course of prosperity of the fatherland and development of the revolution, he stressed, is a path of victory in which the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—a creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism by Comrade Kim Il Sung in conformity with the realities of our country—have brilliantly been embodied.

Quoting a passage from the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernisation constitute an important guarantee for reinforcing our army into invincible armed forces,"** soldier Pak In Dok spoke about its correctness. The training of the People's Army into a cadre army and its modernisation, he said, are a most important problem in realising the line of self-defence and enables us to strengthen man and arms, two major factors in armed forces.

Besides, for the study of the teachings on military problems given by the Leader, this unit had another discussion meeting on the subjects. The essence and correctness of the military line of our Party and ways and means for its implementation" and "The outstanding strategy and tactics employed by the Leader to defeat the strong enemy."

The Red Flag unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kang Song Ho belongs is apportioning many hours to the deeper study of the revolutionary spirit and fighting experience of the anti-Japanese guerrillas organised and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To learn the valuable experience and resourceful strategy and tactics gained and adopted during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the officers and men of this unit are making a systematic study of various flexible tactics applied in major battles of the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare.

While learning such fighting experience, they are applying it in their day-to-day training, so that they can use it in actual warfare.

What is more, they often have gatherings for the study of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas" to learn the faithfulness to the Leader and the unbending revolutionary spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese fighters and their burning hatred against the enemy and confidence in final victory of the revolution.

Through various forms of political study, the armymen are further raising their consciousness as the revolutionary armymen, more thoroughly arming themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party and cultivating immense fidelity to the Party and the leader and burning hatred against the enemy, U.S. imperialism.

Jo Son Won

Soldiers of the Red Flag unit to which Comrade Choe Yong Jon belongs are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader. Seen here are soldiers of the unit studying the "Reminiscences of the anti-Japanese Guerrillas" to become revolutionary soldiers each of whom can beat a hundred foes and equip themselves in the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas

(Continued from Page 5)

fortress and is now thoroughly converting defence bulkup and national defence into the work of the masses of people themselves. This is a thorough implementation in the sphere of national defence of the traditional revolutionary mass line, in which our Party places trust in the inexhaustible strength of the masses of people and solves all problems relying upon them, and is an important guarantee for consolidating the defences of the country as firm as a rock.

Powerful defence capabilities are unthinkable apart from the country's mighty economic potentiality.

Today the foundations of a powerful independent national economy laid in our country serve as the reliable material and technical basis of our self-defensive national defence.

Based on the correct Marxist-Leninist analysis of and judgement on the problems—the building of revolutionary armed forces and the defence of socialist countries, imperialism and war and peace—our Party has always properly combined the building of the economy with defences and has energetically pushed ahead with them in parallel.

To cope with the situation in which machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for unleashing another war were intensified and particularly the danger of war grew in our country and the whole of Asia, our Party set forth the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding at the Fifth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee convened at the end of 1962 and took a series of important measures to further strengthen defence potential of the country, while reorganizing the work of economic construction.

The Conference of our Party held in October 1966 elucidated in an all-round way the correctness of this strategic line and put forth the concrete tasks and ways and means for its thorough implementation.

Through the struggle for thoroughly implementing the Party's new revolutionary line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, our people have further strengthened their national defence and economic foundations.

Thus our Party and people have modernised the People's Army, armed the entire people and turned the whole country into a fortress by relying on the independent national economy and came to have their firm assets for reliably ensuring the victory of war by mobilising all necessary things in case of emergency.

The might of the military line of our Party lies in the facts that the principle of self-defence constitutes its cornerstone and that it reflects most correctly the requirements and characteristics of modern warfare.

In view of the characteristics of modern warfare, such as large-scale combat actions and protracted and three dimensional nature, it is necessary in strengthening national defence to arm not only the army and the front but also the entire people and convert the whole country into a fortress, thus build up the powerful defence system of the whole country and the entire people.

With the thorough implementation of the military line of our Party, our People's Army and the working people have been more firmly prepared politically and ideologically and militarily and technically and the whole country has been turned into a more impregnable fortress.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung noted recently, **"Our people who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a wealth of experience of fighting and winning victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War are more united and rallied more closely around our Party than ever before and are fully prepared to cope with war provocation by the enemy."**

Our heroic People's Army has grown and strengthened into a revolutionary army in which each man of which is a match for a hundred enemies. And the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, an armed organization built up on the voluntary principle embracing workers, peasants and other working people, and the entire people are building socialism continually and splendidly, while reliably defending their socialist fatherland with a hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other.

Today our army and people, the front and the rear are all invincible and as firm as an iron-wall. All this is a brilliant triumph and great victory of the sagacious and seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the military line of our Party.

If the enemy behaves indiscreetly and dares to unleash a reckless war, he will suffer annihilating retaliatory blows dealt by our defence system of the entire people, with the People's Army as the core, and will be wiped out finally in this land.

Jang Ik Su

Unity between Army and People—Invincible Might

them. Herein lies the source of our inexhaustible might."

This beautiful traditional trait finds its striking expression in the relations between the servicemen of the unit to which Comrade Ryang Hung Son belongs and people of the district where they are stationed.

On the field of a co-operative farm. Our army and the people have flesh and blood ties. This lofty traditional trait was displayed by the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the 1930's

Unity between army and people is a traditional trait which took shape during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Any formidable enemy is powerless before the united might of our army and people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to the importance of the unity between army and people back in the 1930's when the anti-Japanese armed struggle was waged: **"We are fighters who readily give their lives for their fatherland and people. We are one with the people in mind and body and share life and death and joys and sorrows with**

For Good of People

Towards the evening of one day in June last year when Bang Ung Hu and other shepherds of the farm in the district were grazing sheep on a mountain, suddenly dark clouds gathered in the sky and it rained in torrents.

They lost no time to drive flocks of sheep down the mountain to the folds.

But when they arrived at the folds they found some of sheep were missing.

Darkness set in and all around was wrapped in darkness, and the rain came down with an increasing fury.

When the shepherds were at a loss what to do, to look for their missing sheep at the pitch dark night, Comrades Kang Sung Hyon and Han Myong Sok of the unit to which Comrade Ryang Hung Son belongs were walking down the mountain path. They heard sheep bleating and stopped walking, dubiously lending their ear to the bleat of sheep.

The thought that they must be stray sheep of the farm and hurried about and ran up the mountain along the path.

It was a tough job to look for sheep in the forests at a rainy jet-black night.

Whenever they went in the direction in which the bleat of sheep came, there were no sheep. Sheep were also looking for their flocks.

But the two soldiers, following the example of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought to safeguard the property of the people with their lives, combed the mountain and eventually found up five sheep. It was at midnight when they came down the mountain.

Such commendable deeds of the servicemen here for the people are too many to cite.

Jong Chun Su, head of the fifth sub-workteam of the fifth Cholima workteam of the farm told me the following story. It was one day in mid-May. It rained interruptedly from the morning. He went to the fields at a solitary valley in the recess of a mountain far off from his village.

He saw strangers busily pulling out something in the fields. They were soldiers of the People's Army. They were replanting young maize plants with all their heart in a torrential rain, uprooting the ones spoiled by wild animals. He rushed up to them, gripped tightly the hands of the soldiers soiled with mud, and thanked them: "We, who follow the plough, are very sorry to trouble you soldiers."

But he, too moved, could find no other words ready on his tongue.

The soldiers said smiling: "It is natural, we believe, that we should help you peasants who are striving to do farming well upholding the teachings of Comrade Premier. Don't care about these fields at all. In the intervals of training, we will tend them for you."

In fact, the servicemen always help the co-operative farmers here with rice-transplanting, weeding and other farm work in the busy farming season, regarding the farm work as their own.

Sharing Life and Death and Joys and Sorrows

Here is a story about the people of this village who helped the People's Army at the cost of their lives in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Fierce offensive and defensive battles took place between our army and the enemy in the area now held by this unit.

Ammunition and provisions almost ran out and soldiers got injured in battles.

At this critical juncture Song Sun Ok and Yun Gang and other people of the village helped the fighting People's Armymen at the risk of their lives.

They carried ammunition and provisions to the fighters on the hill under a shower of bullets and tended the wounded.

"I wish you to carry these shells to the soldiers on the hill at all costs!"—this is what a girl by the name of Yun Ok Sun, hit hard by enemy bullet when carrying shells to the front, uttered breathing her last.

It has been long since then. But today the people of the village, revere like a legend and are proud of her last words.

One day in June last year the farm in the district where the unit stays was shaken with deafening cheers. All the people of the farm turned out to welcome the servicemen of the unit returning from the combined military game of the Korean People's Army after scoring the most excellent results.

Officer Pak Tae Un of the unit said to the welcoming crowd: "The support and encouragement of the people here were a great help in carrying off the trophy banner in the combined military game of the People's Army which demonstrated our might."

One day when the combined military game was in full swing, an unexpected, moving event took place.

Before the game letters of encouragement asking the soldiers of the unit, to which Ryang Hung Son belongs to win without fail the honour of the first place and gifts from the co-operative farmers of the village where they stay were conveyed to the soldiers.

Particularly the letter from aged Jong Chun Won in which he said that you should pull your trigger when the target looks like the enemy—U.S. imperialism—greatly encouraged the soldiers who were going to take part in the match.

High-spirited participants in the match never missed the targets under any difficult circumstances.

Gun-layers including Jong Jong Gang who had fostered a prodigious strength each of whom is a match for a hundred foes destroyed an "enemy" tank and pillbox each with a single shell, winning the great admiration of the spectators.

Invincible are such an army and a people that are full of a firm determination always to share life and death and joys and sorrows with each other, displaying the traditional trait of the unity between army and people, a glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Kim Jae Ok

"Death-Defying Corps in Defence of Kumgang Bridge"

There is a small bridge across the Kumgang stream that runs at the foot of the famous Mt. Kumgang of Korea situated in her central part on the east coast. It is called the Kumgang bridge.

This bridge is associated with stories about the immortal heroic exploits our People's Army and people performed, fighting in firm unity against the enemy during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

The bridge served as an important route of transportation for the eastern sector of the front during the war.

South of this bridge rise Height 1,211, Height 351, Mt. Wolbi and Kachil Peak on which very fierce battles deciding the victory in the Korean war were fought.

The U.S. imperialists frantically bombed and shelled this bridge to cut off our supply route between the front and rear.

The bridge, though bearing the scars of bombing at a lot of points, had remained standing firm as ever. But one day in August 1951, it was broken into two at last. Gun carriages and transport trucks which were rushing for the front through the raging flames came to a sudden halt just in front of the bridge.

The people of the Kumgang village and the drivers felt their hearts rent with pains when they thought of their comrades-in-arms up on the heights who must be waiting impatiently for the arrival of ammunition and handgrenades.

A Party cell meeting was called by the bridge. Members of the Workers' Party in the Kumgang township were present. "Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that the rear is also the front. The heights of the fatherland can be defended only when we guard that bridge to the end," said a Party member, Kim Yu Song. His appeal aroused the people to a brave struggle. All villagers, men and women, young and old, came out to rebuild the bridge, carrying spades, picks or hoes on their shoulders.

The U.S. imperialist air pirates went on bombing with increasing ferocity. Builders were killed or injured one after another. But, none of them fell back. Defying the indiscriminate bombings and strafings, they self-sacrificingly repaired without delay the bridge leading to the front.

A procession of our army trucks began running across the Kumgang bridge like a rushing torrent towards the front.

The enemy's shelling and bombing raids on the bridge became more virulent day by day. Columns of water repeatedly went up on the Kumgang stream, while clouds of dust rose with earth-shaking explosions.

But the people of the Kumgang village never gave in. A "death-defying corps in defence of the Kumgang bridge" was formed. It was composed of 30 men and women farmers with the Party members as the core. They made up their minds to defend the bridge to the last at any cost for the Party and Leader that have brought them freedom and happiness and for their dear fatherland. Braving the unscrupulous bombings, the unconquerable people repaired the bridge whenever the enemy played havoc with it.

It was one cold winter night late in 1951. The people of the Kumgang village were confronted with a stern trial.

By the intense air strikes of the enemy, pillars of the bridge were broken and its beams demolished. The Kumgang bridge submerged beneath the icebound stream. At this critical moment, deputy leader of the corps Pak Jong Hui came a step forward before the crowd and cried: "Let us sustain up the bridge with our shoulders! Follow me, those who want to guard it with life's blood!"

There came immediate response to his appeal. All villagers rushed into the water under the bridge, wading through the cracked pieces of ice. A woman who had her husband lost in the enemy's bombing, a girl who offered her blood to the wounded soldiers of the People's Army, an old man who carried the wounded on a stretcher for several days and the chairman of the Kumgang-ri People's Committee who got hurt—all jumped into the cold water to prop up the bridge with their shoulders. Drivers of the People's Army and pioneers followed suit.

The enemy planes, floating dozens of flare-bombs over the bridge, kept on indiscriminate bombings.

But the bridge began to be lifted inch by inch. Women villagers carried stones in their aprons and baskets to fill up the bomb craters, beneath the bridge. Logs were pushed in under the beams to prop up the bridge. The indomitable people stood up firmly, supporting the bridge with their shoulders.

At the news that the bridge was repaired, trucks came in a row at the front. But the first truck made a sudden stop at the entrance to the bridge, for it was too much for the driver to pass over the heads of grandfathers, mothers and sisters. Tears welled up in the young driver's eyes. A moment went by in silence. At this juncture, earnest voices rang out from among the people under the bridge: "Drive your truck! Be quick! Be quick! Don't you remember the front?"

The first truck began to move slowly. Then ten, twenty... trucks followed in an unbroken chain.

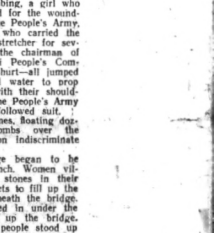
While the trucks laden with ammunition and shells of revenge were running across the bridge, the heroic builders of the bridge sang aloud the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" that reverberated far and wide.

The bridge was thus repaired completely before daybreak.

The defenders of the Kumgang bridge not only safeguarded it to the last but as the ancient supreme guerrillas and people, united like one man, defended the guerrilla bases with their lives but also they themselves went across this bridge and climbed up the embattled heights where they assisted the People's Army fighters, serving them as stretcher-bearers, ammunition suppliers, breach repairers or combatants.

It was with the assistance of such a people that the valiant People's Army fighters, their sons and daughters, firmly defended Height 1,211 and Height 351 and mowed down the enemy, U.S. imperialist aggressors, until the final victory in the war.

Pak Ung Gil



Korean painting "For victory on the front" by Choe Won Sam

Preparations for Grand Celebrations of 20th Birthday of K.P.A. under Way

The people throughout the country who are bringing about a great revolutionary upswing in all fields of the people's economy, upholding the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are preparing for the grand celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party, which falls on February 8.

Labour Achievements

The workers of the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant who set out on the New Year's battle with the pride of having overfulfilled their production plan for last year by 80 per cent, are raising the flame of technical innovation with the resolve to put on the rails of the fatherland more electric locomotive "Bulgungi" (red flag) before February 8.

Lecture Meetings

Lecture meetings and round table talks are taking place on a large scale at industrial establishments, co-operative farms, offices, schools and residential units on the following themes: "The Korean People's Army which has inherited the revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle is a genuine army of the working people defending the gains of socialism and fighting for the unification of the fatherland," "The Korean People's Army is the genuine army of the people and revolutionary armed forces of our Party," "Let us love the People's Army as our real brothers and actively assist it," "Let us thoroughly implement the Party's line on arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country," "Let us increase the defence capabilities of the country by carrying on more successfully the economic construction and defence buildup" and so on.

Get-togethers

Working people and students and children are having meetings with anti-Japanese fighters, Heroes of the Republic and those who made exploits during the war, and making a tour of historic places of the revolution and revolutionary battle sites and places where victories were won during the Fatherland Liberation War and visiting the Museum of Korean Revolution and the Memorial of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The traditional beautiful traits of unity between army and people are displayed between the People's Army and the people.

Cultural and Art Activities

Cultural and art activities and sports games are being widely held throughout the country in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Korean People's Army.

Preparations are in progress for an art exhibition celebrating the anniversary, which will deal with the brilliant revolutionary traditions inherited by our Party and the immortal exploits of the People's Army which has fought heroically by carrying them forward and the traditional traits of unity between the army and the people, and for a photo exhibition showing the heroic struggle of the People's Army and kinship between the army and the people.

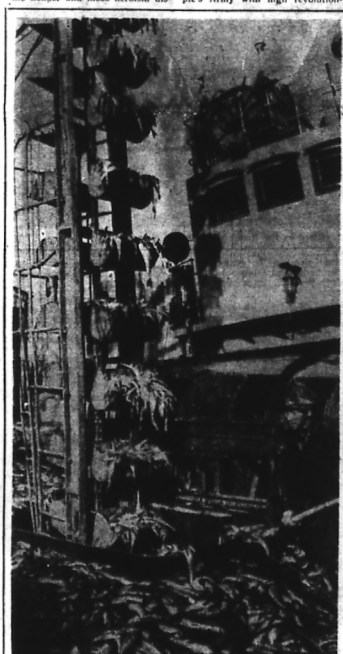
Organisations of the League of Socialist Working Youth are to widely hold oratorical contests, poem recitals and story readings on the themes of the heroic struggle of the People's Army and the ideas of unity between the army and the people and organize defence sports and military games.

The defence sports contests will be held with the participation of the Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen throughout the country.

Press organs are putting out educational materials and many other memorial publications reflecting the boundless fidelity to the Leader and mass heroism displayed by the men and officers of the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War.

Meeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army with high revolutionary zeal, our people are firmly determined, together with the heroic People's Army, to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, unify the fatherland and accelerate the nation-wide victory of the revolution, by consolidating more firmly the economic power and defence capacity of the country and converting the whole land into an impregnable fortress.

Servicemen of the unit to which Comrade Kim Gon Tae belongs had a meeting with ex-servicemen of the Mangyongdae disabled soldiers' factory who are making the flower of revolution fully blossom continually under the profound care of Marshal Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 20th birthday of the Korean People's Army. Photo: Officer Jo Chol Sok of the unit expressing his resolve more thoroughly to implement the Party's line of conducting economic construction and defence buildup in parallel to the ex-servicemen



Red fishermen of the Wonsan Fishery are endeavouring to supply the working people with more fish, upholding the great Ten-Point Political Programme set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung

Upholding Ten-Point Political Programme of Premier KIM IL SUNG,

Fishermen Make Innovations

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, announcing the great Ten-Point Political Programme at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly, said on the tasks in the field of the fishing industry as follows:

"We should increase the fish catch by further cementing the material-technical foundations of the fishing industry, extensively introducing advanced fishing methods and developing pelagic fishing as well as inshore fishing in a big way."

The Red fishermen in the field of the fishing industry in Kangwon Province, upholding the tasks clarified in the Ten-Point Political Programme of Premier Kim Il Sung, set a new record of fulfilling the fish catch plan of the province for January as of the 12th by launching a battle of pursuing fish shoals from the outset of the New Year.

Chollima trawler No. 27 of the trawler fishing fleet which has just anchored at the Wonsan port is now engaged in unloading a big haul of *Myongtae* on the wharf where countless sea-gulls are seen wheeling above in flocks. When lifted up to the top of the iron-tower by a conveyor chained with buckets, the fishes automatically fall into a water tank before they reach the processing centre through a channel.

The processing centre is bustling with thousands of people.

According to responsible functionaries of the fishery office, an average of three to four thousand citizens come to render help to fishery workers in processing *Myongtae* a day. It is the first time that so many people are out to lend a helping hand in the processing work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, underscored the need of further developing fishing industry to provide the population with greater quantities of fresh fish all the year round during his on-the-spot guidance of South Hamgyong Province in June 1967 and at the 16th Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee held on July 5 of the same year.

As a result of the implementation of Premier Kim Il Sung's teachings, the material and technical foundations of the fishery office have been consolidated still further, large-sized vessels have increased in number and processing facilities have likewise been expanded.

I went to the newly-built fish processing centre.

All processing operations such as chopping, disemboweling, washing and salting were being done with the help of machines. Yet, the ever-growing fish catch requires more and more work hands. To cope with the situation, the command post of the *Myongtae* processing work formed one more salting workteam and allotted four to five additional companies to the refrigerating. *Myongtae* spawn producing and canning workteams.

I picked my way through thousands of big and small salted fish barrels to proceed to the third company of salting workteam No.1.

The third company composed of workers from the Wonsan Railway Plant was doing twice or thrice as much as daily quotas.

Ryu Sang Gwan, a member of third squad, told me: "There is nothing to be proud of in it. When we think of the great benevolence of our dear Premier Kim Il Sung who pays deep attention to providing the people with fresh fish all the year round, we only feel very sorry and ashamed, for we fail to do more work."

It is, of course, not the feeling of this worker alone.

The Wonsan wharf is now seething with the vigorous labour struggle of the working people who are out to thoroughly implement the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on further improving the dietary life of the people by conducting the *Myongtae* processing work well.

Kim Dong Ok

VICTORY OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN OUR COUNTRY

The National Congress of Agricultural Co-operatives held nine years ago, in January 1959, which summed up the great victory won in agricultural co-operation which was carried out under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, constitutes a historic event in the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions in our country. And the Congress elucidated the direction of the further development of agriculture and ways and means for it.

Parallel with the rapid development of industry, new changes took place in the socialist rural economy after the emergence and our country has been converted into a socialist state with a firm independent national economy and a brilliant national culture.

In Accordance with the Leader's Great Programme

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"...The socialist transformation of the old economy is a law-governed process in the development of the socialist revolution, a cardinal task that has to be handled in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism."

In formerly backward, colonial agrarian countries like Korea, where the peasants make up the absolute majority of the population, the transformation of the socio-economic relations in the countryside is of particularly important significance in the building of a new society.

Before the liberation, 58.2 per cent of the total area under cultivation were in the hands of the landlords who occupied only 4 per cent of all the farm households of our country and the absolute majority of the peasants according for nearly 80 per cent of the population were either landless or land-poor peasants. Therefore, the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural problems stood out as a key problem affecting the victory or defeat of our revolution.

Liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945, our Party presented the solution of the land problem in the countryside as a most urgent task.

Under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, our people's power, putting up the slogan "All land to the peasants who till it!" emancipated millions of peasants from feudal exploitation and oppression by carrying out the land reform in a thoroughgoing way, on the principle of confiscating the land owned by Japanese imperialism and the landlords and distributing it to the peasants without compensation and rapidly developed the rural economy.

The land reform, however, could not finally solve the peasant question nor could it completely free the agricultural productive forces. In order to completely emancipate the agricultural productive forces from the fetters of the old production relations and finally free the peasants from exploitation and oppression of every description, it was necessary to effect socialist transformation in agriculture.

In particular, following the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialist aggression, the question of agricultural co-operation became a most matured requirement. The war wrought havoc with our rural economy and caused a great dearth of labour and draft animals. If, under such conditions, private farming had been left intact, it would have been impossible for us speedily to restore the agricultural productive forces and improve the livelihood of the peasants.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a timely insight into such an urgent actual demand and at the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee convened in August 1953 after the war he set forth the task of agricultural co-operation and on this basis we embarked on the realization of co-operation.

Prior to this, in accordance with the far-sighted programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung on turning our country into a land free from exploitation and oppression, our Party made preparations for agricultural co-operation already before the war. During the war, our Party, while arming and strengthening in a big way, widely popularised and developed among the peasants various co-operative forms of labour such as the co-operative sharing team and labour-exchange team—which had a long tradition in our country.

Besides, our Party calculated the full possibilities of agricultural co-operation, too.

After the war, the fast-developing socialist industry offered us possibility of giving material assistance to the peasants' co-operative movement. As for the balance of class forces in the rural areas, the economic foundations of the rich peasants had been destroyed in the war and their influence was very insignificant. In contrast, our labouring peasants were politically awakened through protracted revolutionary struggles and the severe war.

On the basis of these possibilities, agricultural co-operation in our country was successfully completed in a short period of four to five years, strictly in accordance with the principle of object lessons and the voluntary principle and thanks to the powerful leadership and assistance given by the Party and the State.

Members of the Daesong co-operative farm in Sariwon making experiments on the germination of good seeds for the proper distribution of crops

Experimental Stage

We first started with the work of forming and consolidating, on an experimental basis, a few agricultural co-operatives in each county with the poor peasants. This was the experimental stage of the agricultural co-operative movement in our country. On this necessity, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"...One cannot extensively undertake from the beginning such a complicated, far-reaching socio-economic transformation as agricultural co-operation, only by drawing on others' experience or prompted merely by subjective desires, when one has not yet accumulated a certain amount of experience oneself."

Through the experimental stage, we were able to correctly determine the proper forms, methods and speed of co-operation suitable to the actual conditions of our country and to help our cadres to accumulate experience and gain confidence in leading the movement.

Form and Scale

In deciding the forms of the co-operative economy, our Party put forth three forms in consideration of the preparedness of the peasants.

The first form was the permanent mutual-aid team. This was a lower form of organization in which land and tools of production were not pooled and only the work was done collectively. Here the distribution of products did not come to the front and each took possession of what his land produced. The second was a semi-socialist form, in which land was pooled, while maintaining private ownership, farming was done collectively, and the profits were distributed both according to the amount of work done by the members and the size of land pooled. And the third was a completely socialist form in which the land and means of production were pooled and all the products were distributed only according to the work done by co-op members.

In organising co-operatives in our country, we did not mechanically pool the draught animals and farm implements of the peasants but saw to it that they were pooled if the peasants so desired or they were used commonly while continuing to be under private ownership for the time being and, in case they were pooled, due compensation was made without fail.

The three forms of co-operative farming and this method of pooling the means of production induced the middle peasants to accept the co-operative economy readily and made it possible to prevent in advance this or that deviation that might have appeared in the course of co-operation.

We followed the principle of developing the co-operatives gradually from small-sized ones to bigger ones and from lower forms to higher ones. However, under the conditions in which the consciousness of the peasants was high and management personnel were prepared, our Party adhered to the principle of organising the third highest form of co-operatives on a comparatively large scale from the outset.

Class Policy

The principle held fast to by our Party in realising agricultural co-operation was to carry out the correct class policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants, strengthening the alliance with the middle peasants and restricting and remoulding the rich peasants. As for the class composition in the early days of the co-operative movement, poor peasants comprised 40 per cent, middle peasants some 60 per cent and rich peasants only 0.6 per cent. The majority of the middle peasants consisted of those who became middle peasants after the land reform.

Under these circumstances, our Party, through persistent explanation, persuasion and object lessons, induced the wavering middle peasants to join the co-operatives and, as regards the rich peasants, it maintained the stand of embracing them in the co-operatives after educating and remoulding them, while strictly limiting their exploiting tendency. Thus, when the co-operative movement entered the stage of development on a mass scale, middle peasants accounting for the majority of the rural population began to join the co-operatives on a large scale.

Leadership and Assistance

The Party and the State gave every possible labour and materials assistance to the co-operative economy for the consolidation of its material technical foundation and the improvement of the organizational and political work in the countryside.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The leadership and assistance given by the Party and state of the working class are essential for the emergence, consolidation and development of the socialist system in the countryside."

To lead the peasants along the road of socialist collectivisation, the Party conducted tireless political work among them and gave various forms of material and technical and labour assistance to them.

While constantly increasing the supply of tractors, lorries and various other machines and equipment, chemical fertilizers and insecticides, if rendered labour assistance in the farming season every year by mobilising a great number of workers, office employees and students.

Besides, since 1955 the Party organized the intensive guidance once or twice every year by mobilising thousands of functionaries.

Thus, the agricultural co-operative movement in our country was brought to a completion at the end of August, 1958, passing through the stages of experiment, mass-scale development and completion.

Correctness

On the correctness of the line of agricultural co-operation carried out by our Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is quite obvious that, had we missed the best opportunity, when conditions were ripe for the co-operative transformation of agriculture, and had we not carried it out in good time, but put it off until the day when our industry was developed enough to mass-produce modern farm machines, we might have failed to restore our agriculture rapidly and this would have seriously retarded the development of industry itself and the people's economy as a whole.

"Our experience has shown that agricultural co-operation is possible when life urgently calls for the transformation of the outdated production relations and when the revolutionary forces have become strong enough to undertake it, even though modern farm machines may be nearly non-existent. It has also shown that co-operative farming thus brought into being is decisively superior to private farming."

In calculation of the conditions in which the co-operatives were consolidated politically and economically and the level of management personnel was raised after the completion of agricultural co-operation, our Party carried out the merger of co-operative farms, which reduced 40-100 households each in the early stage on the principle of one for each ri.

The completion of agricultural co-operation in our country and the expansion of the scale of co-operatives enabled us to utilise land and other means of production more rationally, introduce more extensively modern farm machines and advanced farming technique, more vigorously push ahead with the technical revolution, the basic contents of which are irrigation, mechanisation, electrification and chemicalisation, improve labour management and develop the rural economy in a many-sided way.

Further, under conditions of agricultural co-operation and the expansion of the scale of co-operatives, ideological, cultural and technical revolutions were continuously pushed ahead powerfully along the road illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In particular, the establishment of the original system of guiding and managing agriculture initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a system under which agriculture is directed by industrial methods of management has further consolidated the advantages of agricultural co-operation. Thanks to the introduction of the industrial method in the guidance of the rural economy, the county co-operative farm management committees have been able to directly put in control, organise and direct concretely all the enterprise activities—the drawing up of plans, the organisation of production, the development of technique, the ensured supply of materials, the disposition and organisation of labour and financial activities of enterprises, etc.

What is more, as a result of the further strengthening of the assistance of town to country, the assistance of industry to agriculture, great innovations and progress have been made in agricultural production and the living of the peasants.

Last year alone, our agriculture reaped in a bumper harvest throughout the country, surmounting unprecedentedly heavy natural calamities.

Today all the people in the northern half of the Republic have risen up in a body to further strengthen the socialist system set up by the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and more powerfully carry on the country's economic construction and defence upbuilding, thereby actively meet the great revolutionary event of liberating South Korea and realising the unification of the fatherland.

Our co-op farms are now effecting a revolutionary upsurge once again, to thoroughly implement the tasks set forth in the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung that "First of all, the technical revolution should be carried out in the countryside to ease the labour of the farmers and further increase agricultural production."

Yun Won Gil

Sato Govt. Must Ensure Right of Koreans in Japan to Repatriation

Mass Rallies Denounce Scheme of Japanese Reactionary Govt. to Scuttle Colombo Talks

The working people throughout our country are strongly demanding that the Japanese authorities accept unconditionally and immediately the most reasonable, fair and aboveboard proposals of our side at the Colombo talks, indignantly denouncing the criminal act of the reactionary Sato clique who are trying hard to scuttle the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and wreck the repatriation operation.

Speaking at a mass rally held in Chongjin on January 13, Vice-Chairman Jo Ung Son of the City People's Committee, sharply exposed and condemned, in the name of the entire citizens, the Sato clique for viciously machinating to bring the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks to a complete rupture.

Pointing out that the manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarists are a part of their hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an outright challenge to the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and the Korean and Japanese peoples who urgently demand the continuation of the repatriation operation and the progressive people of the whole world who value justice and humanitarianism, he emphasized:

There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the reactionary Japanese government to refuse to accept the new turning-point measures proposed by our side, which the entire Korean people including the 600,000 compatriots in Japan and the world progressive peoples are unanimously supporting and whose realization they are strongly demanding.

He went on:

What is more, the Korean compatriots in Japan are not people of a ruined colonial country of yesterday but are proud overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a rich and powerful state under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and international working-class movement.

As long as there are Korean citizens in Japan and there are intending repatriates, the repatriation work must be continued.

Indignantly denouncing the Sato clique for bestially suppressing the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Korean citizens in Japan of late more outrageously than ever before, he pointed out: The manoeuvres of the Sato clique to wreck the repatriation of compatriots in Japan and flagrantly trample underfoot all their democratic national rights are aimed at strengthening the political and military tie-up with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and further step up the reinvasion of South Korea in real earnest.

He recalled the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly: **"We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle."**

He was followed by representatives of workers, peasants, youth and students and by Han Ik Hyong who returned home by the 74th repatriation ship from Japan where he had been forcibly taken under the name of labour conscription during the Japanese imperialist rule and is now leading a happy life, working at the Chongjin Slate Factory.

They unanimously condemned with surging indignation the criminal acts of the Sato clique of Japan who are recklessly trying to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan and strongly demanded that the Japanese reactionary authorities stop at once scheming to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan and accept unconditionally and without delay the fair and aboveboard, reasonable proposals put forth by our side at the Colombo Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

Similar meetings were held in Sariwon, Wonsan, Kaesong and Sinuiju.

G.A.K.R.J. Central Standing Committee Issues Statement

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan on January 13 issued a statement condemning the nefarious intrigues of the reactionary Sato government of Japan to scuttle the Colombo talks.

The statement said:

At a recent session of the talks the Japanese side, turning upside down what had been discussed over the last one month and a half, refused to draft an agreed document, ranting that the principle it had set forth was not one to be discussed at the current talks, because it was a domestic administrative step.

To hinder the preparations of our compatriots for repatriation and create an artificial obstacle to the prospect of repatriation, it opposes the regular assignment of the repatriation ship.

As for the entry into Japan of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for taking over and ushering in home the returnees, the Japanese side is trying to obstruct it, newly raising sundry conditions and absurd pretexts, and is perpetrating more perfidious acts to wreck the repatriation operation completely.

Facts show how brazenly the Japanese authorities are trying to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan, discarding humanitarianism, international law and common sense of international talks.

Recalling the new, turning-point measures proposed by the delegate of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Colombo talks for breaking through the difficulties created before the repatriation operation and relieving compatriots in Japan from sufferings, the statement emphasized that there is no reason or ground for the Japanese side to refuse to accept this fair and aboveboard proposal.

The statement said:

The plots of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation clearly show how undisguised the Japanese militarists, who are strengthening political and military collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and embarking upon reinvasion of South Korea, are becoming in their hostile policy against the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people.

Referring to the unlawful and barbarous suppression of the Donghwa Credit Association, an independent financial organ of Korean citizens in Japan, suppression of the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and the cases of raid and destruction of G.A.K.R.J. organs and encroachment upon the human rights of Korean compatriots in Japan, the statement declared that such policy of discrimination and persecution of the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan can never be permitted.

The statement continued:

The Japanese authorities should stop at once the machinations to break off the Colombo talks, and ensure the right of the Korean citizens in Japan to repatriation, accepting unconditionally and immediately the just proposals of the Red Cross Society of the D.P.R.K.

In the light of historical facts, international practice and the principle of humanitarianism, the Japanese authorities can never evade the legal and moral obligation to repatriate the Korean citizens in Japan desirous of returning to their homeland.

No force on earth can repress the just demand of the Korean compatriots in Japan to be sent back to the bosom of the fatherland prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

JAPANESE PEOPLE SUPPORT STRUGGLE OF KOREANS IN JAPAN

Political and public figures of Japan continue to strongly demand the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan. Photo shows Japanese people urging the reactionary government of Japan to ensure fully the rights to repatriation and democratic, national education to the Korean nationals in Japan

Japanese Political and Public Figures Demand Continuation of Repatriation Operation

The Japanese political and public figures are strongly demanding the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan.

In a statement made public recently Torazo Ninagawa, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, pointed out that the repatriation operation of Koreans in Japan which has been smoothly carried on since 1959 is now confronted with a grave obstacle owing to the unilateral decision of the Japanese government to abrogate the repatriation agreement and no progress has been made at the Colombo talks, now being held after the rupture of the Moscow talks between the Japan and D.P.R.K. Red Cross Societies.

No one is allowed to encroach upon the right of the Koreans in Japan to return to their fatherland, he emphasized.

In the name of Kyoto Prefecture and its population, he demanded that the Japanese government fully respect the will of the Koreans in Japan and ensure the continuation of the repatriation operation.

He voiced his resolve to make active efforts for the solution of the question of the repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

In a statement, Kiyoshi Tomii, Mayor of Kyoto, said:

It is regrettable that the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan was unilaterally abrogated by the Sato government in November last year.

Noting that the authorities of Kyoto city have invariably supported the repatriation operation of Koreans in Japan and exerted efforts for its smooth proceeding in the past, he emphasized that the city authorities would continue to make active efforts for this.

Japanese Educationists Keep up Struggle for Immediate Recognition of Korean University in Tokyo

On January 16, 143 educationists and scientists of Japan including ex-president of the Tokyo University Shigeto Nanbara, ex-president of the Tokyo Education University Risaku Mutai, President of the Hosei University Sabei Watanabe and member of the Japan Science Council Yoichi Fukushima, promoters of the "council of signers for early recognition of the Korean University," submitted a joint statement to the Tokyo metropolitan private school council, demanding the recognition of the Korean University in Tokyo.

Earlier, in July last year, they collected signatures from over 2,000 educationists and scientists of universities, colleges and scientific institutes in different parts of Japan and published a statement demanding the recognition of the Korean University in Tokyo.

In the recent statement they pointed out that the Tokyo metropolitan private school council has no ground whatsoever to delay deliberations of the question of the recognition of the Korean University in Tokyo and demanded that it take at once an affirmative attitude toward this question.

Main Obstacle to Korea's Unification—Occupation of South Korea by U.S. Imperialism

In the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held in December last year, Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and our country remains partitioned, the Korean people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the people in South Korea cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable, hard plight. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the source of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country."

(1)

The artificial partition of the territory and the split of the nation which have lasted over 20 years owing to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism are causing immeasurably great misfortunes to our people and obstacles to the unified development of the country.

Because of the division of the country the gulf between the North and the South is growing wider in all the political, economic and cultural spheres and the national community of our people, a homogeneous nation formed through a long history, is fading away. The partition of the territory makes it impossible to enlist and utilize the wealth of the country and the wisdom of the people in co-ordinated way for the prosperity of the country and the thriving of the nation.

Our people, separated in the North and the South, cannot visit each other for more than 20 years nor can the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends living torn apart even write to each other.

The partition of the country has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. In South Korea which has been converted into a complete colony and military base of U.S. imperialism, the occupationists are aware that the market, the economy has utterly been destroyed and become dependent on foreign capital and the people are clutched in the grip of utter lack of all rights and hunger as in the mediaeval ages.

Indeed, to put an end to the artificial partition of the territory and unify the country is a unanimous desire of the Korean people in the North and the South and the supreme national task the solution of which brooks no more delay.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic set the unification of the fatherland as the supreme national task and have consistently made and are making every sincere effort for its realisation.

Their position and proposals for the country's unification are generally known to the world.

In the Ten-Point Political Programme Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, too, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold fast to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea."

This position of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the unification of the country is the most fair and just one which fully accords with the interests of the Korean people and is the most correct way for the Korean people to build an independent, unified country by themselves.

(2)

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea by force of arms in place of Japanese imperialism in 1945 have converted it into their complete colony and military base of aggression. The South Korean "regime" is a puppet regime cooked up by the U.S. imperialists, a camouflage to cover the U.S. colonial rule and nothing but a tool for executing the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. On the aim of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Since the first days of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have all along pursued the insidious aim of turning South Korea into their colony and using it as a stepping-stone for their aggression of the whole of Korea and Asia. To this very end they are trying to maintain their colonial domination over South Korea by every possible means."

The first step the U.S. imperialists took to attain this aggressive aim was to hamper Korea's unification and independence. The U.S. imperialists brutally suppressed the stubborn struggle of the South Korean people opposing the country's division and demanding the democratic development of the South Korean society and tried to legalize Korea's division by unlawfully bringing the "Korean question" to the U.N. And they openly staged an aggression war against the northern half of the Republic in June 1950.

Despite the fact that they suffered a crushing defeat in the aggressive war to invade the northern half of the Republic by force of arms, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to occupy South Korea after the war, obstructing in every way Korea's unification and laying still greater obstacles in the way of unification.

The successive ringleaders of U.S. imperialism have openly revealed their aggressive ambition, saying that "The United States has vital interests in Korea" and "We cannot allow the emergence of a unified, independent and democratic Korea which constitutes a grave menace to the general interests of the United States." Thus they themselves have told the fact that the main culprit hampering Korea's unification is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

(3)

The U.S. imperialists are not only obstructing Korea's unification by pursuing the policy of aggression and war but are scheming in every way to eliminate any possibility of unification by manipulating their puppets in South Korea.

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets have doggedly turned down the fair and square position and a series of proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the solution of the fundamental of the country's unification. And they have rejected even the humanitarian proposal of our side to open the way for correspondence between the families, relatives and friends separated in the North and the South and to those who demand any form of contact between the North and the South or unification by the fatherland relentlessly arrested, imprisoned and killed as the gravest "criminals" violating the so-called "anti-communist law."

When the South Korean people waged a vigorous struggle in all parts of South Korea in protest outside forces and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland with the April 1960 Popular Uprising as a momentum, the U.S. imperialists set up a military fascist dictatorship in South Korea by cooking up a military coup. Since then in South Korea many patriots have fallen victims to the military fascist dictatorship and a pressman was put to death for the only reason that they advocated the independent unification of the country. All this is already widely known to the world.

On the order of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean military fascist bands fabricated a heap of "cases" including the so-called "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" at the end of last year and staged murderous trials at which they sentenced to death and other heavy penalties scores of patriots who called for democratic rights and the independent unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have been clamouring about the so-called "U.N.-supervised elections" to conceal their scheme for the split of the nation and deceive public opinion at home and abroad.

It is a well-known fact that originally the U.N. itself has no right of competence to meddle in the internal national affair of the Korean people. Moreover, in Korea the U.N. has been used as a tool for justifying the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialists and its policy of aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic. The "U.N.-supervised elections" advocated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are, after all, aimed at making the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism to the northern half of the Republic.

(4)

In recent years the U.S. imperialists are throwing new obstacles in the way of Korea's unification.

The U.S. imperialists have whipped together the South Korean puppets and the Japanese militarists, and are using the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea and frantically trying to tie up the Asian puppets to an aggressive military alliance on the basis of the collusion between South Korea and Japan. This scheme of the U.S. imperialists pushes the aims of saving the crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea which is becoming ever more serious, of starting a new aggressive war in Korea using South Korea as an advanced post and the Japanese militarist forces as a shock brigade and of using South Korea more effectively for the implementation of their policy of aggression and war against Asia.

Though the U.S. imperialists are driven to a tight corner in all parts of the world, they have stationed tens of thousands of their aggressive troops in South Korea. And they are keeping there a puppet army over 600,000 strong, reinforcing their equipment and carrying on acts of war provocation against the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line every day.

Thus, a situation that a war may break out at any moment has been created in Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of war are the source and root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the main obstacle to the unification of Korea but also are a grave menace to peace and security in Asia.

Today the people in the northern half of the Republic are preparing themselves fully to smash the enemy at a stroke in view of the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for a new war. And they are making full preparations, spiritual and material, so that they may be mobilized at any time for the decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of the country's unification in firm unity with the South Korean revolutionary people in the South out in the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle, request assistance.

The independent unification of Korea means the liquidation of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea and the removal of one of the U.S. imperialists' strongholds of aggression and war in Asia.

This is why Korea's independent unification is not only a vital problem of the Korean people themselves but is an important question affecting the general interests of the progressive people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world who are fighting for peace and security, national liberation and independence and for social progress.

It is quite natural that the progressive people the world over including Asia, Africa and Latin America are now more positively supporting and encouraging the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the country's independent unification.

Li Jip

South Korean People Fight against Fascist Suppression

The South Korean people are recently putting up a staunchor struggle against the fascist suppression and cruel exploitation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the improvement of their living conditions and democratic rights.

BIG DEMONSTRATION AND SIT-DOWN STRIKE OF WORKERS

On December 27, last year, more than 4,400 workers employed at the organs under the puppet Seoul city hall rose in a struggle in demand of a 90 per cent wage-hike and the fulfilment of a collective contract already signed, in the wake of the struggle waged by more than 30,000 railway workers in demand of wage-rise and the payment of various allowances and of the struggle launched by women workers of the "Shinjin Pharmaceutical Company" in Seoul against the violences of their employer late last year.

On December 28 workers of collieries from different parts of South Korea staged a big demonstration and a sit-down strike in Seoul against the mass discharge by the Pak Jung Hi thugs and in demand of the immediate payment of their back wages.

On the same day 40,000 workers employed at the organs of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, who had waged a vigorous struggle for four months putting up a four-point demand including wage-rise, forced eventually the U.S. imperialist aggressors to promise to meet their demand by waging a more resolute struggle.

But the U.S. imperialist aggressors subjected them to cruel persecution in retaliation for this. Enraged by this the workers lodged protest with the boss of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops on December 30 and declared that they would put up another large-scale struggle unless the aggressors stopped the national persecution at once.

On January 2 more than 3,000 workers of clothing factories in the Pusan district rose in a struggle for the improvement of their living conditions.

On January 13 over 5,500 railway workers in the Pusan district put up a similar struggle. They, along with all other South Korean railway workers, entered a labour dispute on December 22, last year, submitting a five-point demand including wage-hike to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. On January 13, they held a meeting of the struggle committee and decided to call a strike in case the puppet clique fail to meet their demand.

PEASANTS FIGHT BRAVING BRUTAL SUPPRESSION BY PUPPET POLICE

The South Korean peasants are fighting against the requisition of their land and plunder of farm produce by the puppet clique.

The peasants around Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, recently thronged the airfield at Dongbon in the city, urged the head of the puppet air force there immediately to pay for the land the puppet clique requisitioned to build the airfield, and denounced the plunder of farm land.

The peasants in Samchok county, Kangwon Province, South Korea, swarmed to the road-building sites of the puppet clique and staged a collective sit-down strike braving the brutal suppression by the puppet police, shouting the slogan: "We categorically oppose the project without the compensation for land."

More than 200 peasants in Imshil county, North Cholla Province, went to the puppet national assembly in Seoul in groups and presented a written protest demanding the payment of the price for the devastated land to the puppet national assembly, lodging a protest against the devastation of their farm land. They staged even a demonstration, clashing with the puppet policemen who were rushed to disperse them by force.

The South Korean peasants of Hwaseong county are rejecting the requisition of land but also against the plunder of farm produce including grain and industrial crops.

The peasants in many districts of South Cholla Province including Naju county are rejecting the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's forced grain "procurement," protesting: "You plunder us of even a meagre amount of grain. Do you want to see us peasants starve to death?"

The struggle against the pillage of farm produce is fierce particularly in the Honam and Kyongnam areas which were hit last summer by severe drought that rendered the peasants foods

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Warm Greetings to the Laotian People's Liberation Army

Combatants of the Laotian People's Liberation Army who have been steeled, grown and strengthened in the thick of battles against the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and their stooges

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, the Korean people extend the warmest militant felicitations to the fraternal Laotian people and the valorous fighters of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, their armed forces, who are attaining brilliant successes in the sacred national-salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and in defence of their national independence and freedom.

Over the past 19 years, the Laotian People's Liberation Army, born in the flames of the fierce struggle for freedom and liberation, has traversed a glorious path of struggle against the foreign aggressors and their stooges.

With the founding of the Laotian People's Liberation Army, the Loatian people came to have the powerful revolutionary armed forces for the first time in their history and could win shining victories in their anti-French war of resistance relying on these revolutionary armed forces.

At present, the Laotian People's Liberation Army is scoring brilliant achievements in the heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and for defending their national independence and freedom.

In accordance with the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, we always extend positive support to the righteous struggle of the Laotian people and rejoice at the victory won by the Laotian people and the patriotic army as though it were our own.

The Laotian people, under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, will certainly win final victory in their struggle for building a unified, independent and prosperous Laos.

Congolese(K) People's Struggle Will Be Crowned with Victory

Seven years have passed since Patris Lumumba, ardent patriot and staunch anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist fighter who devoted all his life to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Congolese (K) and African peoples, was mercilessly killed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

In our era when a strong tide of national liberation is surging with an irresistible force, hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America mark this day fighting against imperialism for their liberation and in defence of the revolutionary achievements they have already scored.

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and their stooges who were not pleased to see the national independence of the Congo (K), viciously plotting together, arrested Lumumba and tortured him forcing him to surrender. And at last they brutally killed him on January 17, 1961.

The murderous atrocity committed against Lumumba has clearly shown to the whole world that the U.S. imperialists are the human slaughterers who have no scruples about perpetrating any brutal homicidal atrocity to strangulate the national liberation struggles and that they are the gangsters who are accustomed to overthrowing the legal governments of the new-emerging independent countries and rigging up puppet regimes.

As our great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, "All the international events substantiate more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and the most heinous enemy of the peoples of the whole world."

To secure the position of exclusive domination and plunder in the Congo(K) and convert this country into their foothold of aggression on the African continent, the U.S. imperialists viciously interfered in the internal affairs of the Congo (K) under the signboard of the "U.N.," disarmed her patriotic soldiers and occupied their positions by mobilizing the "U.N. forces" and manipulated an armed revolt by instigating their lackeys.

While reinforcing the puppet troops to repress the armed struggle of the Congolese(K) people, the U.S. imperialists, in conspiracy with the Belgian and British colonialists, mobilized planes, tanks, armoured cars and other modern weapons as well as large troops and killed many Congolese (K) patriots and guiltless people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, cannot subdue the Congolese (K) people who have succeeded the cause of Lumumba.

The patriotic Congolese(K) people rose up in a heroic war of resistance. In January 1964 at last, they raised the first torch of armed struggle in the forests of the western areas of the Congo(K), which spread throughout the Con-(K) within a few months.

At present, too, the Congolese(K) people are valorously fighting to accomplish the revolutionary cause which Lumumba left unfinished.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea: **"We support and express militant solidarity with the liberation struggles carried on by the Congolese(K) and Venezuelan peoples and the rest of the Afro-Asian and Latin-American peoples."**

The just struggle of the Congolese (K) people enjoying the support of the world's people will certainly be crowned with victory.

The Congolese-(K) people who underwent all manner of sufferings under the colonial rule of the imperialists for a long time will not give up their aspiration for national independence and freedom and build without fail the free, independent and bright Congo (K) which Lumumba had longed for so much.

Former S. Korean Puppet Army Soldier Comes Over to Northern Half of the Republic

A former South Korean puppet army soldier came over to the northern half of the Republic some time ago casting aside the disgraceful life of the puppet army.

This youth who has been embraced in the warm bosom of the Republic guided by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people whom he had longed for, awake or asleep is Song Chang Sok, 29, former senior staff sergeant (sergeant first class) of the intelligence section of the 36th regiment, 5th division, 5th army corps of the South Korean puppet army.

Born in Hak-dong No. 2, Kwangju, South Cholla Province, South Korea, he had undergone all sorts of hard toils under the tyranny of U.S. imperialism and its stooges from his childhood till he was pressganged into the cursed puppet army in August 1960.

Recalling the past days when he experienced bitter grief and maltreatment under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, Song Chang Sok said that the South Korean people languishing under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and officers and men of the puppet army are infinitely longing for the northern half of the Republic. He said:

The northern half of the Republic is the beacon of hope for the South Korean people who are undergoing untold sufferings in South Korea which has turned today into a land of darkness, and the reverence for Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is growing among them as the days go by. Saying that "Premier Kim Il Sung is the great Leader of our nation" and "We can live a decent life only under his leadership," today the South Korean people and many officers and men of the puppet army are gaining strength and courage, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," boundlessly revering him, not yielding to the brutal suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Experiencing and witnessing all hardships in South Korea, said Song Chang Sok, he made up his mind to break away from the shameful and cursed puppet army life as early as possible and he always longed to be embraced in the bosom of the prospering socialist fatherland, looking up to Premier Kim Il Sung of the Republic as the beacon of hope.

After being transferred to the area of the Military Demarcation Line, he could not hesitate any more when he directly looked at the reality of the northern half of the Republic under the outstanding leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, where machines were doing farming in every field and tile-roofed houses were standing in rows and when he heard that a large number of former puppet army soldiers embraced in the warm bosom of the Republic were studying at their wishes and enjoying freedom and happiness to their hearts' content.

Convinced that the only way he should take was to come over to the northern half of the Republic led by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, he came over resolutely to the North, putting an end to his disgraceful life of the puppet army, Song Chang Sok said.

He is now spending pleasant and happy days amid the warm hospitality of the people of the northern half.

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less and compelled them to leave their farm villages immediately after the autumn harvest. The peasants in these areas are now seeking for "a new form of struggle."

The afflicted peasants in Mangun sub-county, Muan county, South Cholla Province, recently thronged to the puppet county and sub-county offices collectively and destroyed desks and furniture there, shouting: "Give us rice!"

Indignant with the puppet clique failing to give food grain they had promised to offer as pay for the work they did, the foodless peasants in Shinan sub-county, Sanchung county, South Kyongsang Province, recently detained a few wicked puppet officials and gave them a sound thrashing.

More than 21,000 peasants in Jinyang county, South Kyongsang Province, are fighting stubbornly against the reptile "agricultural association."

Some time ago fishermen on Ulrung Island in North Kyongsang Province, who are suffering from severe hunger because they cannot do fishing properly under the misrule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique demanded the puppet clique take "urgent measures" for ensuring fishing and living conditions at once.

In recent months the fishermen on the island have eked out a scanty living by incurring debts, bearing high interest but their situation has now become so difficult that they cannot borrow money from others and live on there any longer.

Fishermen at Sokcho in Kangwon Province and other districts of South Korea are also raising the voice demanding a measure for ensuring their living conditions.

Today, the South Korean fishermen, well aware that their difficult situation resulted from the Pak Jung Hi clique's traitorous act of having sold off the fishing grounds of South Korea to the Japanese imperialists and their reactionary policy of fishery, fight on vigorously in demand of the right to live and the ensuring of fishing conditions.

Recently the fishermen in Koje county, South Kyongsang Province, stubbornly fought against the puppet navy which deprived them of the rights to fishing and collect seaweed under the pretext of the "operational necessity."

Kim Gun Hyong

Korean Women's Union Del. Leaves for Guinea

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union left Pyongyang on January 17 by air to attend the Women's Congress of Guinea.

The delegation is headed by Li Gyong Suk, member of the executive committee, and director of the international department of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

D.P.R.K. Olympic and Skating Dels. Leave Here

An Olympic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend the 10th Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France, and a skating delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend the 1968 World Women's Speedskating Championships in Helsinki, the capital of Finland, left here by air on January 17.

The Olympic delegation is led by Jong Dok, Vice-Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the skating delegation is led by Son Gil Chon, Vice-Chairman of the Skating Association of the D.P.R.K.

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